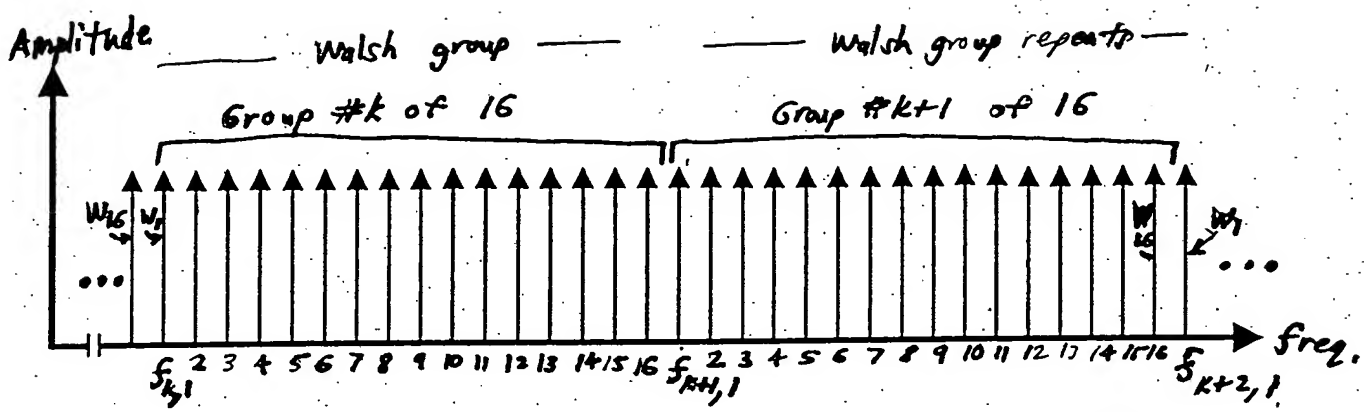

Fig. 1. Spectral Plot of Typical MOSS Signal.

Carrier k,1 spread by Walsh code #1,
" k,2 " " #2,
" #16
Carrier k,16 " " " #1
Carrier k+1,1 " " " #2
Carrier k+1,2 " " " #16
Carrier k+1,16 " " #1
Carrier k+2,1 "

Walsh group

Walsh group (repeats)

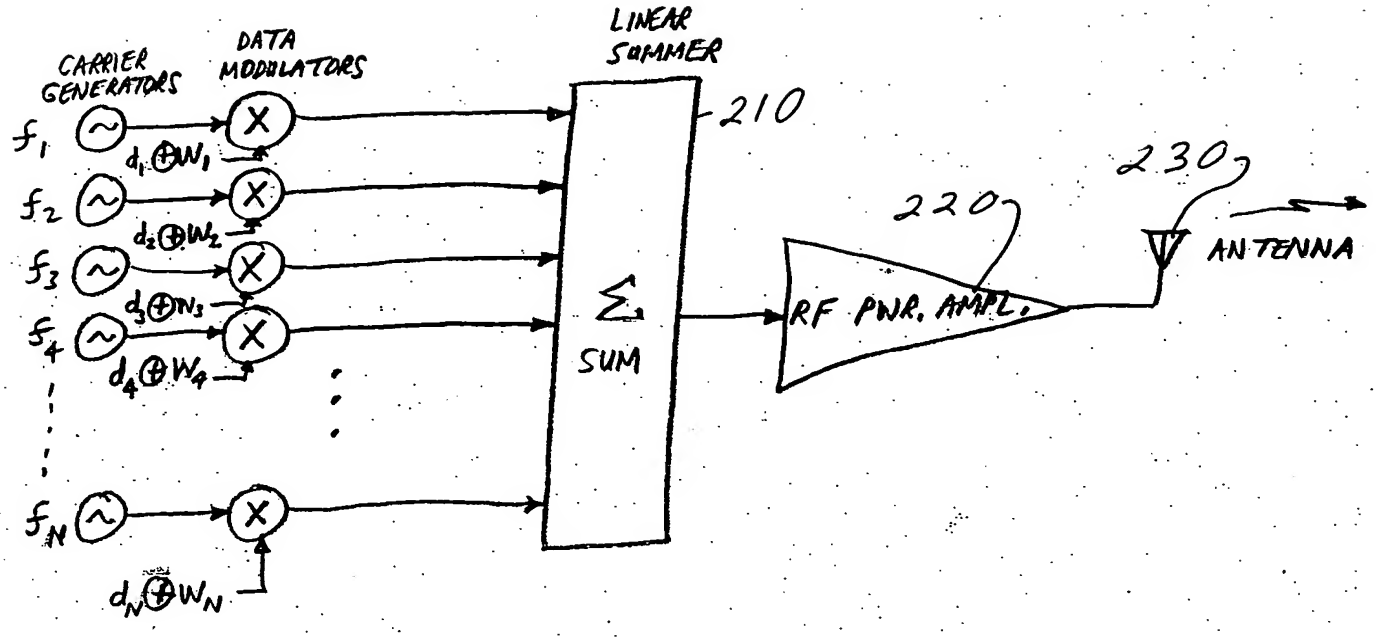

Fig. 2. Typical MOSS Transmitter Block Diagram.

Channel n data : d_n

Channel n Walsh sequence : W_n

Composite channel-n modulation : $d_n \oplus W_n$

(XOR = binary multiplication)

Total OFDM channels : $N = 2^m$

Total Walsh set (length) L, where $L = 2^l$

Total groups : $\frac{N}{L} = \frac{2^m}{2^l} = 2^{m-l}$

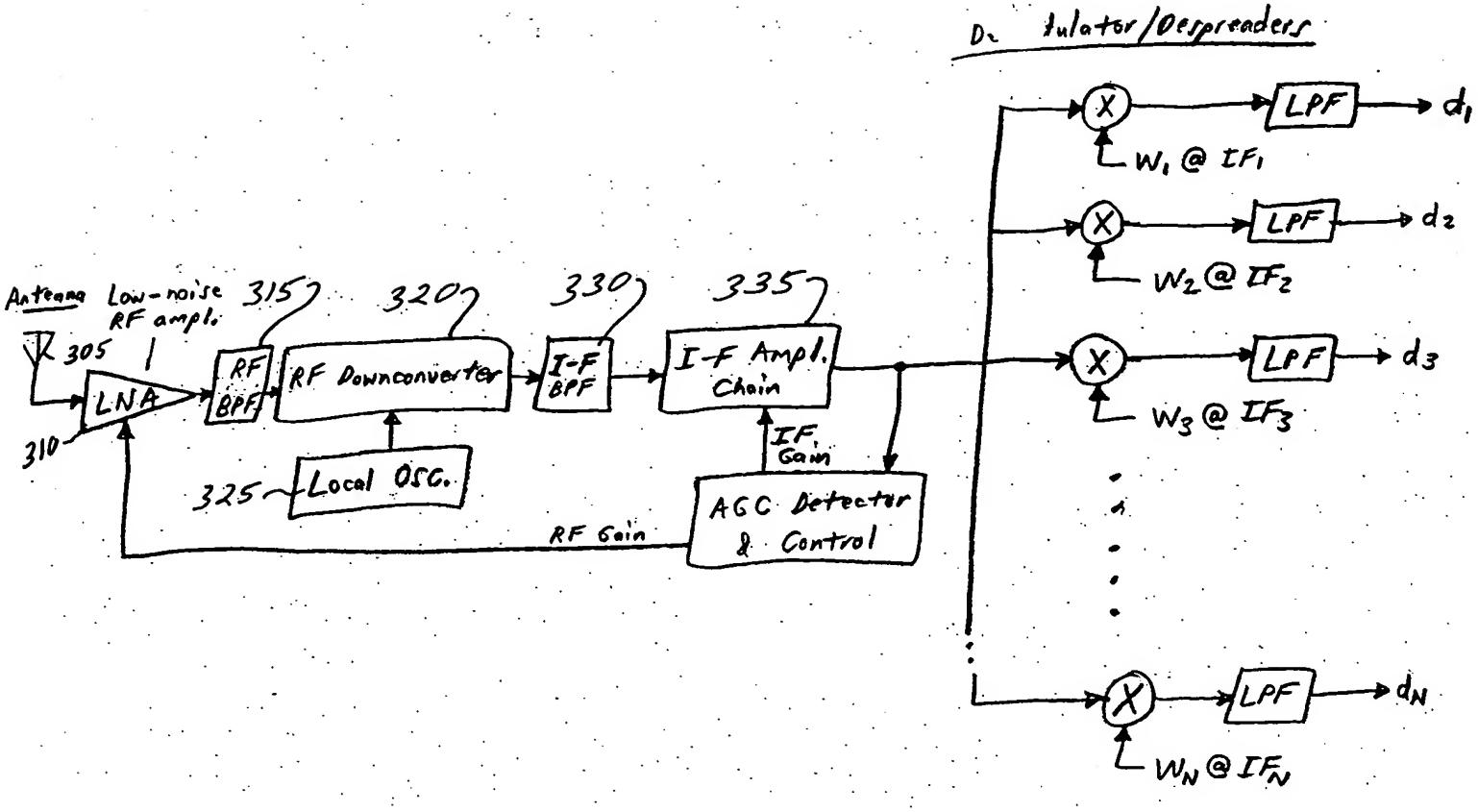

Fig. 3. Typical MOSS Receiver Block Diagram.

I-F channels $IF_1, IF_2, \ldots, IF_N$ generated by synthesizer or implemented in DSP.

$W_1, W_2, \ldots, W_N$ are Walsh codes 1-N.

"W_1 @ IF_1" represents Walsh code #1 modulated onto IF channel 1 local carrier.

Fig. 4

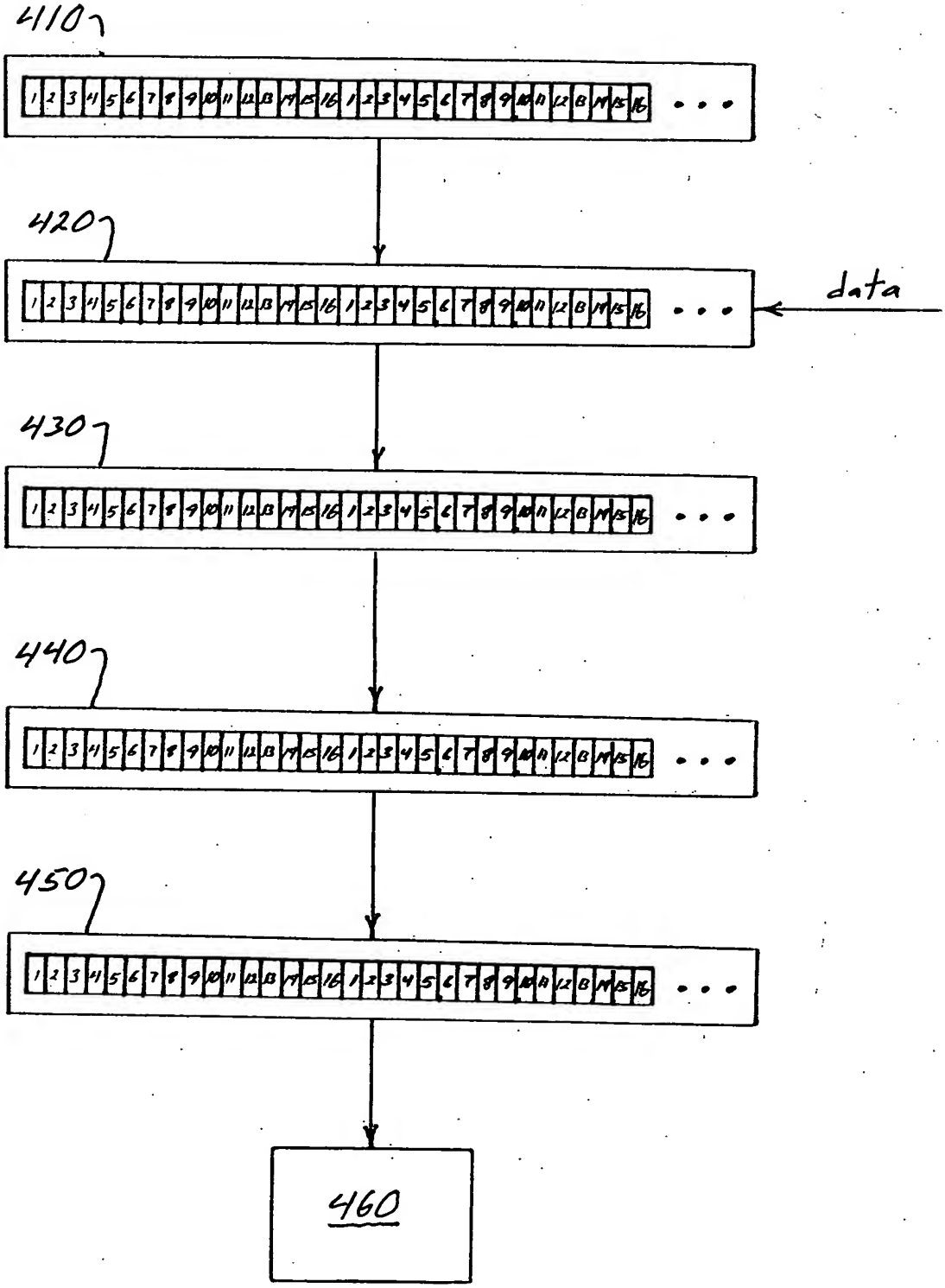

Fig. 5